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# New-Nork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.

# SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of General Baratleri will begin at Asmara, Abyssinia, to-day.= The Meteor, the new cutter belonging to the Emperor of Germany, won in the Royal London Yacht Regatta ----- A party of Fahavalos rebels burned the town of Audrinabe, in Madagascar. Advices from Pretoria are that the four imprisoned leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee will be released to-day.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Filled Cheese bill was passed; it was voted to insist on the construction of only two battle-ships. == House: The contested election case of Murray against Elliott, from South Carolina, was decided in favor of Mr. Murray, General Deficiency bill was adopted.

DOMESTIC .- Austin Corbin was thrown from his carriage and killed in Newport, N. H. The Kentucky Democratic State Convention adopted a free-silver coinage platform and declared for Senator Blackburn for President, = Friends of State Controller Roberts in Eric County determined to present him to the Republican Convention as a candidate for Governor. young woman claiming to be a daughter of Mrs. Kate Stokes Stetson has hald claim to the estate

of John Stetson, jr .- The Virginia Demo-

cratic Convention declared for free silver. CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- George J. Gould and others, representing the Manhattan Railroad, conferred with the Rapid Transit Commision, submitting propositions for extensions of the elevated system and for new lines of road. Dr. Henry A. Mott testified in the Fleming relat that he had separated more than thirteen grains of arsenic from the stomach and the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss. - Further testimony as to the mismanagement of Ludlow Street Jail was given at the hearing of charges against Sheriff Tamsen before Commissioner Robertson. - The commencement exercises of New-York University were held. ==== The improvement of the city's pier system.

Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions urging Walter won the Brooklyn Handlcap at Gravesend; other winners: The Swain, Septour, Lithos, Don Blas, Lehman, Scottish Chieftain. Winners at Fleetwood Park: Valleau, Mystery and Red Silk. —— New-York defeated St. Louis at baseball by a score of 13 to 3; Cincinnati won from Brooklyn, 6 to 0. ____ Stocks were a trifle

THE WEATHER .-- Porecast for to-day: Pair and slightly warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 64; aver-

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of fadure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The death of Mr. Austin Corbin as the result of a fall from his carriage in New-Hampshire will cause a severe shock in the business and | tended even to the American arch-conspirator, social circles where he was best known and profound regret in the community at large, Mr. Corbin was a man of great push and enterprise, and he had ideas. Some of his ideas may have been visionary, but more of them were practical; if he had lived long enough to of the Transvaal Doppers, and to Mr. Laboucarry them out, perhaps all of them would have chere. But most people will rejoice to know proved so. In the development of Long Island that men are not to be severely punished for he has done more than any other man, and his trying to do a right thing, even if they did go death will be a blow from which that region of about it in the worst possible way. These men great possibilities will not soon recover. The and accident was the result of the driving of doubt Mr. Corbin's horses for the first time without

So many plans for tunnelling the East River dress by other means. These, in their cowardhave been proposed in the past that the public will not be in a mood to attach much importance to the project brought to its attention in the

there are no data to go upon in determining its probable cost. So far as passenger travel is concerned, there is no doubt that the great majority of people would prefer a bridge to a tunnel. Still, with the expansion of the cities there may be business enough for both bridges and tunnels, if tunnels are built. Whether a company with a capital of \$20,000 means to construct a tunnel is a question as to which there is likely to be scepticism.

The fact that the Meteor, the new yacht of Emperor William of Germany, was a victor in the first race she sailed cannot but attract particular notice on this side of the Atlantic has been given out that if the imperial yacht developed the proper sailing qualities a challenge on her behalf for the America's Cup might be forthcoming. The Meteor has made a good beginning. Americans will heartily hope that she may justify the expectations entertained regarding her, and cross the ocean in the near future with the design of taking the famous cup back. Such a challenge would raise interest in international yachting to an unpeecedented pitch.

The extensions of the elevated roads suggested by the Manhattan Company were submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission yes terday. The first impression which they produce is favorable, although there are obvious objections to some of the company's proposals. The line along West-st, and the connections with the North River ferries would be a decided public convenience. The proposed lines to the northward are also needed, if we are to depend on elevated roads for making the upper part of the city accessible, but opposition to some of the routes laid out will certainly be manifested. We are glad to see that loop at the Battery is contemplated. That elevated roads can ever supply real rapid transit is doubtful, even though a speed of twenty-five miles an hour is promised, provided the company secures all it now asks for; but for the present at least we must make shift to get along with them, and should get out of them as much as possible

#### THE PLATFORM.

It is practically settled that the sound money men will have entire control in the Republican Convention, and the silver men in the Democratic Convention. That certainty is by some expected to have much to do with the shaping of the Republican platform. They reason that in such circumstances the Republicans will have noth ing to fear in any Eastern States, and will therefore be inclined to treat as kindly as possible the opinions of Western brethren, whose struggle for Protective principles is embar rassed by the popular desire for free silver coinage. In support of this view it is urged that sound-money Democrats have already begun to show that they will stick to their party and fight for it, even if it puts up a silver man on a silver platform, and that the Republicans will be obliged to meet such dishonest ignoring of the question with some measure of evasion er prudence.

These calculations leave out of sight a ques tion of principle and a practical contingency which may prove extremely important. It is not possible for the Republicans to pass in silence the question of silver coinage, and no obligation can be higher than to state with honesty the principles by which they will be governed. The entire history of the party has been distinguished by manly candor in stating its beliefs and unflinching fidelity in carrying out its pledges. For forty years its opponents have labored in vain to entangle the Repub lican party in a tricky statement or a disregard of promises, and the votes in States where people are free to vote stand as proof that no charge of that nature has ever had weight with public opinion. There will not be this year a beginning of Republican bad faith or coward-The party has clearly defined and strong convictions on the money question, and cannot help stating them.

Neither can it overlook the practical consideration, which to Protectionists is of high importance, that it is now threatened with defeat in its economic policy by the election of men who are willing to sacrifice that policy in order to promote the interests of silver publican contestant; the conference report on the miners. This state of things compels the party to demand that no candidate anywhere shall have excuse for calling himself a Republican, or claiming Republican votes, or getting benefit from the tremendous strength of the Protective policy, who is willing to assassinate it for the sake of the silver interest. The line must of necessity be sharply drawn, so that the Republican strength can everywhere be concentrated in favor of Senators and Representatives who will be found true to the principles of the party. There can be no dicker with the silver interest, and no coquetting. The party is not bound to smite its Western friends over the head with a club because they desire fre coinage of silver, but it is absolutely bound to tell them that they cannot hope for free coinage of silver, nor sacrifice Protection to the silver interest and continue to be Republicans.

It would be perilous in another aspect to hesitate. What Eastern Democrats may do cannot be known until a month after the Republican Convention has adjourned, nor even then, It would be possible for them, after defeat at Chi eago, to set up an independent sound-money ticket at any time, and with President Cleve land as a candidate, or some man representing like opinions, to gather a large support. such performance could affect the result in the least degree, if the Republicans stand by their principles without swerving, and make known in distinct language what they actually believe and intend. But if they were to falter or dodge, the disgust of Republicans themselves would have much force to ald Democratic opposition. It is necessary to declare, in language which nobody can have a decent excuse for misunderstanding, that the Republicans will consent to no debasement of the current money in which wages of labor are paid, and are there fore inflexibly opposed to free colunge of silver until international agreement has established its commercial value, and, unless that agreement is effected, will maintain the exist ing monetary standard.

PARDON AT PRETORIA. President Krüger has carried the day. Despite strengous opposition and mutinous threats on the part of some of his Dopper colleagues, he has had the sentences of all the Johannes burg conspirators remitted. Clemency is ex-Hammond, and his three coparceners, and they will to-day walk forth from the Pretoria jail free men. This is a climax of the melodrama in general. It may not be to Germany, to many were guilty of treason. Of that there is n But neither is there any doubt of the enormity of the grievances which they had suffered and which drove them to their treason. Braver and wiser men would have sought reice and folly, adopted means equally wicked and futile. They have been punished sufficient

ly for it. Let them depart from the scene amid

ing, as some of his British critics have done, that he has done a gracious thing in an ungraclous manner. We are not at all sure that his manner has been ungracious. If it has, not be, but his colleagues and constituents, should bear the blame. It is perfectly evident that he has had a hard struggle to keep the more vindictive and bloodthirsty element at Pretoria from having its way. Two of the most influential men in the Transvani, one or the other of whom is likely to be his successor in the Presidency, have been leading the fight against him. One is General Joubert, the Vice-President, who always speaks like Milton's fiend -"My sentence is for open war." He would cheerfully declare war against all creation, and expect to bear the Dopper flag to victory. The other is Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State, who has lately been intriguing with Germany at a great rate, and who reckons that Germany would back up the Transvaal in any course it might pursue, however harsh, against the British,

Nor is President Krilger's controversy with these worthles merely over the pardoning of the conspirators. The entire question of redress of Outlander grievances and Institution of political and social reforms is directly involved The President seems really to want to make the Transvaal a free republic, while the others want to keep it a close Dopper oligarchy, in which Englishmen, Americans and "niggoes" will have no rights which Dutchmen are bound to respect. In this phase of the struggle "Oom Paul" will have the sympathy of the world, as he has its gratitude for what he has already done. He will also be entitled to the gratitude of future generations of Boers. For nothing is more certain in South African affairs than that the best interests of the Transvaal and of the Dutch race in that part of the world will be served by the institution of radical reforms and the liberalizing of the whole social and eivil system. It was better for the Dutch of New-York that they should become amalgamated with, or perhaps dominated by, the Anglo-American race, and thus be developed into the Knickerbockers of to-day, than that they should remain for all time what they were in Peter Stuyvesant's day. If the Boers make the Transvaal a free republic, they may pres ently be far outnumbered by Outlanders. But their sturdy and vital stock will no more disappear than it has done in New-York, but will re main in the form of the Knickerbockers of South Africa. And what better fate can be

#### THE PLATT CAMPAIGN ENDED.

The Anti-McKinley campaign which was at fever heat a week or two ago, with Mr. Platt's tandem team devoting several columns to it daily, seems to have petered out. There is this to be said about it, however; that it did not stop so suddenly as to leave everybody high and dry who was counting on its successful issue. It tapered off gracefully by easy stages, so that everybody had a chance to get off, and nobody came down with a dull thud. It was at its height about the time when all our city contemporaries of the Democratic and Mugwamp persuasion-the "Sun," "Herald," "Times, World" and "Evening Eczema"-were with one voice demanding that McKinley should submit to a catechism on current questions in order to prevent a financial panic. That was the time when the local statesmen in close touch with Mr. Platt informed a representative of 'The Sun" that the Anti-McKinleyites were feeling uncommonly hopeful in anticipation of a financial panic. Simultaneously the announcement was made that Mr. Platt had declared the nomination of McKinley to be an impossi bility. The combined Democratic and Muzwump press continued for several days thereafter to defeat McKinley by heavy majorities twice a day; and at one time, when the enthus esm was at top notch, Mr. Platt doubled up with two interviews in a single week declaring McKinley an absolute impossibility

Then there began to be a visible falling off in enthusiasm and a subsidence of confidence. Less was said about the nondnation being an impossibility. There was much talk about contested seats, and the effect upon the result, if contests against the McKinley delegates, as it was assumed the committee would, without the slightest question. This revived spirits that had just begun to droop. But presently that ceased; first, because it appeared to be someond, because even if they did, the returns incuse to jump away from him, and that, at any rate, there was no possibility of a nomination on the first ballot. Presently Quay went to see McKinley, and Platt went to see Quay to find out what he did it for. After which Platt retired from the grasp of the interviewer and the gaze of an admiring public. Then for a few days our always enterprising and never dull contemporary, "The Sun," entertained its readers with elaborate calculations showing that, under any circumstances, McKinley could not possibly be nominated by acclamation.

The tapering off process ended yesterday, when "The Sun" printed a story which it was very particular to say came from McKinley bluself, through "a McKinley Republican in "the confidence of Mr. McKinley who has been "to Canton," and, furthermore, "was empowered to tell of Mr. McKinley's programme" in the matter of contested seats and other important details. From this it appears that McKinley, being already practically nominated, is very much disturbed at the lack of harmony among Republicans in this State, Mr. Quay having informed him that "there were a num-"ber of inexperienced Republicans in New-York "State who were misleading Mr. Hanna con-"cerping the strength of Thomas C. Platt." Mr. Quay warned him at the same time "against believing that the regular organization of the State of New-York could be taken from Mr. "Platt." To this "Mr. McKinley replied that he 'had no idea, if nominated and elected, of opposing the regular organization of the State of New-York." All of which goes to show not only that the Auti-McKinley campaign has come to an end, but that it has ended triumphantly for Mr. Platt, since Mr. McKinley has given assurances to Mr. Onay that the "incx perienced Republicans" will not be in . with him as against Mr. Piatt and "the regular organization." It is, no doubt, true that persons of a sceptical turn may wink incredulously at the proposition that Mr. McKinley has sent one of his confidential friends to "The Sun" with this important and exclusive information, but generally accredited dogma, "If you see it in The Sun' it's so." There may be some errors in details, but we take it that there can be no doubt as to the main and most important fact that the Platt campaign against McKinley has

be against the "inexperienced Republicans." Meantime we are pained to observe that the harmonious relations which have existed for some time between Mr. Platt's tandem team. 'The Sun" and "The Evening Eczema," are undergoing what might be called a strain. For The Sun," quoting in another column from 'The Eczema," says of a statement made by the latter that it "is an absolute and unquali-

come to an end. The next Platt campaign will

difference may be amicably adjusted and the tandem resume in harmony their extremely useful service to Mr. Platt in putting down the "inexperienced Republicans."

#### SAVE BRONX PARK.

Mayor Strong has taken the right view of the proposition to turn over 261 acres of Bronx Park to the New-York Zoological Society for a garden. It is of the greatest importance to the present and future inhabitants of this city that this beautiful tract of public land be preserved in its natural beauty. The total area of Bronx Park is only 653 acres. Of that 250 acres have already been set aside for a botanical garden. There was excuse for this, owing to the pecullar adaptation of the tract for the purpose, the large variety of trees and plants already to be found there, and because of the allied character of park and garden. To take another plot of 261 acres from the park lands would leave less than 150 acres near Pelham-ave, in their natural state. This would mean the practical destruction of the whole tract as an expanse of unspoiled woodland and meadow. Of all our outlying parks Bronx should be

most carefully protected against invasion, in however worthy a cause. In its wild state it is the most charming of all our pleasuregrounds. No other public hand in the city has such variety of scenery, diversity of surface, picturesque masses of rock, blending of stream, forest, pond and field. Not one stone or tree in it should be moved, for its great charm lies in its being real country. The projectors of the garden, in their plea for the land, say: South Bronx Park is now a rough tract of wild land, with one road running through it, but with not one inch of sidewalk, not a square "foot of shelter, nor a seat of any kind save "mother earth." It is "liable to lie just as it is -raw woodland for twenty-five years to come, if not improved and made attractive to "the public by some 'private corporation' like the Zoological Society." Exactly so. It is liable to remain raw woodland, and that is just what every one who appreciates its wonderful beauty, unmatched about New York, wants it to remain not only for twenty-five, but for 125 years. Its winding footpaths, stone walls, tall grass, blackberry thickets and daisy fields are just what should not be "improved" out of exstence. We have enough asphalt walks and trim lawns and artificial lakes. Let us have a bit of country sacred from both the housebuilder and the landscape gardener, where we can go and walk over the hills through the long grass and see the earth as God made it.

A Zoological Garden would be a most desirable acquisition for the city, and the Zoological Society should have the gratitude and the cooperation of all good citizens in their attempts to provide one. But the people have a right to choose how their park property shall be employed, and when the promoters settle upon a plot and announce that they "will not under-"take to establish a zoological park on any "other site" they show themselves more auxious to have their own way than to give the people what they want. There are nearly 4,980 acres of park land in the Annexed District. Van Cortlandt contains over 1,000 acres and Pelham Bay about 1,700. Neither of them posesset the special character which makes their improvement into a sophisticated pleasureground so incongruous, and each of them is so much larger than Bronx Park that 261 acres can be set apart from one of them without changing its character, as must inevitably be the ase if 261 acres be set apart from the 400 acres left of Bronx Park. The projectors answer the argument that property-owners near Bronx Park object to the garden by the statement that Petham Bay and Van Cortlandt people appreate its value and wish it at their doors. Then let it go where people want it and where there is room for it. The city might better afford to go beyond Bronx Park and purchase some of the most accessible of the inexpensive farm lands to the east or north than to give this In a proper place a zoological garden would be a good thing, and the city might with propricty aid in its foundation and maintenance. the National Committee should decide all the but the unique wilderness of Bronx Park is em-

## THE BICYCLE AT FUNERALS.

Two puzzled subscribers recently sent a letter of what uncertain that the committee would do Inquiry to "The Indianapolis Journal" which that what the Anti-McKinleyltes desired, and, see excellent paper answers in a way that does credit dicated that McKinley had a majority of uncon- pretty little suburb of Palladelphia about twenty tested delegates. Then Mr. Platt learned from miles from Inflanspolis, and with that friendly the highest authority that many Ohio delegates | confidence which ought to beat in the bosoms of counted for McKinley were uncertain; that the | all subscribers even when they are puzzled it Indiana delegates were only waiting for an ex. usked the editor if it would be all right to ride a marriage, providing you keep behind the hurse," In this question is revealed the existence of a the bloycle, with peculiar elements of complexity an editor. The question is not simply whether bleycle. Though hedged about with difficulty, such a question is susceptible of an answer by instance, the bleycle is a vehicle. It is proper to attend a funeral riding in or on a vehicle; therefore, etc. Or, adopting another premise, it is imby horses. The bloycle is such a vehicle. Theresaid in support of either one of these premises, and, whichever side he espoused, an editor could be reasonably sure of receiving the inforsement of "Old Subscriber," "Constant Reader" and perhaps even "Vox Popult."

But the question presented to "The Journal" is not of this elementally simple character. It contains involutions calculated to make the stoutest editorial heart feel like confessing its wenkness. The bleycle may or may not be the proper vehicle for the mourners at a funeral; but, however that broad general principle may be decided, how shall we decide the case of a man who wants to ride a bi-yele at the funeral of a "distant connextion, by marriage," and who proposes to "keep behind the nextlon" of any sort, the problem would be hard enough But a "distant connextion by marriage" seems almost to bring us face to face with intellectual chaos, where every attempt at rational thought leads into a logical cul-de-sac. Does diemarriage, modify any rule as to the wheel that may finally be adopted? Shall we say that a man must not attend the funeral of his brother on a blevele, while he may do so if the funeral is that of his first wife's second cousin? And then the condition of keeping "behind the hurse" adds to our difficulty; for it forces us to contemplate the wheelman as an essential part of the funeral cortege. Should be do a little "scorching" be might which must be pleasing to the civilized world all doubts on that score are silenced by the for the moment add an element of discord to the sal event; but he would soon cease to be a part of the funeral at all. He could proceed at once to the grave and wait there for the last rites. But if he is to pedal slowly behind the "hurse" of a "distant connextion by marriage," what judgment shall we prenounce concerning him? What, in deed? He is an Enigma, with a large E, and a Problem, with a large P, surrounded by the treacherous chop seas of logic, to venture in which is fraught with danger; or, to change the figure, he is a Burning Question as unquenchable as the Man in the Iron Mask, or the Author of Junius.

It argues great courage, therefore, on the par of "The Indianapolis Journal" that it seriously attempts to answer the question propounded to it.

and for that it deserves honorable mention. Then It goes on to rule out red and yellow sweaters, jockey caps and bloomers, as out of keeping with a funeral of any sort. Undoubtedly this is a correct view of the case. On the other hand, the conventional garments of mourning seem hardly adapted for riding on a wheel. Here is an opportunity for some genius to evolve a funeral costume for bicycle riders that, while adapted for

the wheel, will fitly harmonize with the occasion. Seriously, such a question as this, grotesque though it may seem, is a striking evidence of the way in which the bicycle is revolutionizing social life. To ride to a funeral on a bloycle strikes us at first as incongruous, but it is not inherently so. The use of vehicles drawn by horses at funerals would seem as objectionable if it had not come to be sanctioned by custom. Social life is being continually modified by new ideas and appliances, and many customs which we take for granted today as part of the fundamental order of society had to fight their way into recognition just as the bleyele is doing now.

Mr. William Barnes, of Albany, says that If the machine loses a single delegate to the State Convention from that county he will eat his head. We congratulate Mr. Barnes upon the prospect of a light and mexpensive repast suitable to the hot season.

A great many clever men are always looking for a chance to achieve distinction. Some of them will be at the St. Louis Convention as delegates, and for their benefit we now assert that immortal renown awaits that one who first catches the chairman's eye after the tumult following Mc-Kinley's nomination has subsided, and moves that the Hon. Thomas C. Platt be invited to take the platform and sing his favorite song, beginning "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of "the Lord."

A graduate of Yale protests against our recenexpression of a hope that the Yale oarsmen would refrain from practising at Henley those little devices which Yale and Harvard crews at New-London have always employed for the purpose of concealing from one another, prior to the races, what they have done and are capable of doing. Evidently this objector did not read with care th paragraph to which he refers. Of course, the strategy we spoke of, since it is a familiar and accepted thing with both colleges, is not in any way dishonorable, nor, as we said, is it misunderstood in this country; though, as we also said, it is rather ridiculous and is generally, we think, so considered. But it is wholly contrary to English custom, and would be unfavorably criticised in England. For this reason it ought not to be employed there by the Yale oarsmen, and we have no idea that it will be.

It is supposed that Mr. Quay's farewell remarks to Mr. Platt might be condensed into this: "Why should I stand upon the order of my going, when all is lost save honor, whose coattails are just disappearing around the corner?"

Yesterday brought to a close a full week of singularly perfect weather. The end of spring and the opening of summer have been serene and beautiful. It has been neither too hot nor too cold, and the clouds that have occasionally flecked the sky have been merely sufficient to set off the beauty of the lovely background against which they were hung. The only rainfall of the week came in the early morning hours of Sunday, in time and quantity fitting to put the roads in prime condition for all who wiehed to go abroad on the day of rest from ordinary labor. It has been an ideal week for out-of-door exercise of all sorts.

Barnari College having been successful in the effort to secure a site free from encumbrances, and thus fulfilling the condition on which a gift of \$100,000 for a building was offered, active stens are now being taken for the erection of this building and another for which the money had previously been provided, and it is promised that the college will be able to take porsession of its new quarters a year from next fall. This is good news for everybody interested in the promotion of the higher education of women in this city. Barnard bas done a noble work, with limited resources and in cramped quarters. With the physical equipment that is to be provided for i in the near future, it will take the place to which it is entitled among the educational institutions of the country. On Morningside Heights it will be a close neighbor of Columbia, and the intiins existing between the two will be ontloued.

to the long list of men who have betrayed him.

Service examinations is that a man who is too lazy to lay brick gets on the police force and draws pay all his life. That is too bad, when the

purpose of these examinations is to exclude men who are too lazy to lay brick and give salaries only to men who had worked hard and fitted themselves for the work of office. charge of street repaying in this city, holds out

hope of an early improvement of the pavement of Fifth-ave. It may be just as well that this matter has not been taken in hand before, since a water main is soon to be laid along the avenue from Washington Square to Eighty-first-st. When this is finished, however, carly steps should be taken toward giving the principal driving thoroughfare of the city a payement on which driving and wheeling can be ione with comfort. The grades are not sufficient to interfere with an asphalt pavement except between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth sts., and Mr. North suggests the possibility that a vooden pavement may be advisable. Whether wood can be employed to advantage for paying purposes in our climate is yet to be termined. The small experiment in Twentiethst, will doubtless aid in deciding the question, but it would plainly be unwise to lay a pavement of wood in an experimental way on a street like Fifth-ave. The merits of asphalt have been demonstrated, and the advantages of such a pavement are plain to see on the upper part of Fifth-ave, itself. Why should not the lower part have a like treatment?

## PERSONAL.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has been for some time living in Summerville, N. C. Gustav Jovariovitch, the Russian "Cattle King,"

has 1,560,000 sheep, which are looked after by 35,000 shepherd dogs. Stiles McMillan, of St. Albans, Vt., will celebrate his looth birthday on July 10. When President Cleve-land was a boy Mr. McMilan used to take care of

him, and in recognition of the fact he has asked the centenarian to spend the anniversary at the White House. About forty people from St. Albans will accompany him to Washington. When Mr. Mc-Millan was four years of age he says he shook hands with George and Martha Washington in Albany, but his memory must be at fault, for Washington died when he was three years old. All the presidents of the French Republic but one

have been honored with statues. M. Carnot has several, one at Nolay, another at Nice, and a third at Fontainebleau. Five more are being prepared for the victim of Caserlo at Angouleme, Chalon-sur-Saêne, Beaune, Nancy and Lyons. Few sovereigns A friendly biographer, who thinks that ex-Con-

gressman Richard P. Bland may be the free sliver candidate for the Presidency, gives some interesting facts as to his personality. Though he wears socks, he does not wear a collar except on Sunday. He wears knee-high boots, and his trousers are two or three inches too short. He chews a quarter of a pound of tobacco a day. He is poor, honest and in

and six children. His oldest child, a siriler is at school in Washington. The young children around barefooted and are healthy and Mr. Biand is sixty-one, and his wife, who is for three, has the placid, quiet face of a Madama. It is a Roman Carholic. She believes that he band's chances 'landing in the White Hous a slim, and so far as she is concerned she would rath work herself. One hired man is kept, and he can with the family.

A statue of President Krüger will soon be er in Pretoria. It will be forty feet high, and resent the Boer statesman in the quaint sare, in hat included, which he affects on Sundays and see, occasions. The statue, which will be of brons, at each corner of the pedestal and column of grants as at each corner of the pedestal there will be a few representing a Transvaal burgher in an attitude defence.

"For the first time in the history of the State says "The Baltimore News," "a woman is to be holding a State office in Maryland. Colonel Long. holding a State office in Maryland. Colons Long. H. Gadd, State Librarian, sent his resignation to Generical Long. State Librarian, sent his resignation to Generical Long. State Librarian, and Mrs. Anna B. Jeffer of Annapolis, received her commission, find bond, and entered upon the duties of the office, which she was appointed by Governor Lowndes and which she was appointed by Governor Lowndes and of the General Assembly. She is the daughter of late gailant officer of high rank in the Navy, a lay of much personal popularity, and will doubtless as excellent a State Librarian as those of Kentel, Michigan and other States in which this office has come to be regarded as one which women are pentally adapted to fill."

There is general regret in Philadelphia at the of Edwin H. Fitler, the first Mayor of that under its new charter.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Criminal Court at Constantinople has recently rendered its verdict in the case of the assassins of the banker Karayhenman, murdered by order of the Revolutionary Armenian or Rugist Committee, to the fund of which he refused to gist Committee, to the fund of white accused were subscribe. The trial showed that the accused were subscribe, in the revolutionary association, and mere tools in the revolutionary ass that they had not participated in the that they had not participated in the assassination of the banker, though they had carried threatening letters to several persons. Nevertheless, on of the accused was sentenced to death, five others to years' imprisonment in a fortress, and the remaining ing eight were acquitted.

Husband-Don't you think you are rather unres-onable to expect me to take you to a ball, stay awake until 4 o'clock and then get up at 8 to go to my work?

Wife—I may be a little unreasonable, but its perfectly brutal of you to mention it—(Odds and Rose

#### THE TWO FLAGS.

On leaving England a few months ago Miss Wa. lard saw from the hansom in which she was no ing along Piccadilly the London omnibus, with its English flag at the front, whereupon there came into her mind the words: "With its red for love. and its white for law, and its blue for the hope that our fathers saw of a larger liberty." This was pencilled at the moment, and on the train en rouls for Southampton to take the steamship for Nes. York. Miss Willard wrote the accompanying line leaving them as a goodby tribute in the hand d her friend, Lady Henry Somerset:

The eyes that follow thee, old flag, are fond, A Saxon's eyes confess the sacred bond As England's standard flutters down the street. With its red for love, and its white for law, And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw

Of a larger liberty.

Thou art the mother flag of destiny, Our banner of the spangled stars is trine; Cromwell was sire of Washington and we Claim the same cross that blazons thy ensign, With its red for love, and its white for law, And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw Of a larger liberty.

O holy flags, bright with one household glow, Together light the highway of our God Till the dear cross of Christ to men shall show That stripes and stars both mark the path he trol. With their red for love, and their white for law, And their blue for the hope that our fathers ar Of a larger liberty.

The long march of the nations shall be led By these two flags-till war and tumult cease Along the happy highway where shall tread The brotherhood of labor and of peace. With their red for love, and their white for law, And their blue for the hope that our fathers and

Of a larger liberty. A Remarkable Case "Here's a sensational elopement story that is rather remarkable," he said, looking up from his newspaper.

Does it fail to say that the girl is beautiful?" she askel.
"No. It says that she is 'entrancingly lovely."

he replied.
Then what is there remarkable about it? she inquired.
"It fails to say that she moved in either an exclusive set or the highest circles of society."—(Chicago Past.

Signor Artom has introduced in Italy the pennyin-the-glot savings bank, planting these receptacles here and there in the towns and cities in places where the poor can find ready access to them at all hours and where they can make their deposits without any delay or formallty. The depository is an pillar in which there are three apertures one for the reception of the coin, which is a ten-centime piece; another for its rejection if it is false or of light weight, and from the third a receipt for the deposit is given. When a number of these, not less than five, is collected, they may be exchanged for a book of the regular savings bank These pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and the depositors are likewise entitled to a share in the profits which the bank derives from its operations. The plan had its origin in Padua and has been extended to Milan and other cities, promising to become popular all over the country. It has been found a powerful incentive to thrift wherever it has been tried. Miss Helen Zimmern, who writes about It in "The Leisure Hour," recommends its into-duction into England. She says it is true that they already have the penny bank there, but that it is hedged round with restrictions as to time and place, whereas the penny-in-the-slot depository is suffable at hay and every hour and can be put up any where, holding out its perpetual invitation to fra-gality and saving. There is not the least doubt that it is a capital thing and would be as useful here as anywhere else. Whoever follows the lead of Signor Artom and successfully promotes in

adoption in this country will be a public senefactor adoption in this country will be a public cenerators.

"Some people are continually talking about the prosperity of Mexico, which they insist is due to the thrancial policy of the free coinage of silver, said C. D. Stuart, of New-York, who stopped at the Raleigh yesterday on his return from the Souther Republic. "Whatever prosperity may exist in Mexico is but an outflow from the United States. But all be prosperity that now contrasts that country with what it was before American capital, American railizoads and Yankee theigt entered its borders in not to be compared with the prosperity of half a score of gold standard countries right at the present time. They have not a particle of gold in Mexico and no more silver money than we have in the United States. The wages of labor are less and the price. time. They have not a particle of the line of the gold of commodities is higher there. The silver standard has become firmly established there, and he country is at the height of its prosperity. It cases the commodities will be the less than the country is at the height of its prosperity. It cases the commodities will be the commodities of the country is at the height of its prosperity. It cases the commodities will be the country is at the height of its prosperity. It cases the country is at the height of its prosperity. It cases the country is at the country is at the less than the country is at the less than the country is at the less than the line of the gold standard people."—(Washington Times.

THE GIFT TO PRINCETON COLLEGE.

RETICENCE REGARDING THE CONTRIBUTION CO \$600,000 FOR A LIBRARY BUILDING.

A large amount of secrecy is observed regard the name of the giver of the \$500,000 for a new library building for Princeton College. The fact that such a series that such a gift had been made came to light a few weeks ago from an alumnus of Princeton in Pittoburg. It was at first surmised that an alumnus in that city had made the gift.

burg. It was at first surmised that an alumnum that city had made the gift.

The next statement made was that M. Taylor Pyne, of this city, was the actual contributer of the \$000,000 for the library. A friend of Mr. Pyne has denied that he is the benefactor in the matter.

A Tribune reporter called upon Mr. Pyne is his effice, No. 52 Wall-st., yesterday regarding the feetings, No. 52 Wall-st., yesterday regarding the feetings of the seem. His private secretary fengaged to be seen. His private secretary first asked, however, if it was desired to learn the dimensions of the new library building. The inference was that Mr. Pyne knew all about the details. Mr. Pyne, however, sent word that he rimself was not the giver of the library building. Beyond that he him self was not declined to give any information. When it maked if Mrs. Pyne was the giver, absolute shear was observed. It was ascertained, however, that within a week or ten days Mr. Pyne would probably authorize the name of the college's benefactor. Mr. Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and Pyne is chalrman of the Committee on Grounds and that he Indownment Committee of Princeton, said that he Endownment Committee of Princeton, said that he Indownment Committee of Princeton, said that he In

CONFERENCE OF D. A. R. DELEGATES. Utica, N. Y., June 4.—The first informal conference of the Regents and one delegate from each of the connect New-lork and Brooklyn. A tunnel is practicable between the points designated, but generous consideration. There is no use in say-